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COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, January 30, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS,

I HAVE heretofore intimated my intention, of pursuing the Tories, through all their dark intrigues, and wicked machinations; and to shew the rise, and progress of their schemes for enslaving this country. The honour of inventing and contriving these measures, is not their due. They have been but servile copyers of the designs of Andros, Randolph, Dudley, and other champions of their cause towards the close of the last century. (1) These latter worthies accomplished but little: and their plans had been buried with them, for a long course of years, until in the administration of the late Governor Shirley, (2) they were revived, by the persons who are now principally concern'd in carrying them into execution. Shirley, (3) was a crafty, busy, ambitious, intriguieing, enterprizing man; and having mounted, no matter by what means, to the chair of this province, he saw, in a young growing country, vast prospects of ambition opening before his eyes, and he conceived great designs of aggrandizing himself, his family and his friends. Mr. Hutchinson (4) and Mr. Oliver, (5) the two famous Letter-writers, were his principal ministers of state—Russell, Paxton, (6) Roggles, (7) and a few others, were *subordinate* instruments.——Among other schemes of this junto, one was to raise a Revenue in America by authority of parliament.

In order to effect their purpose it was necessary to concert measures with the other colonies. Dr. Franklin, (8) who was known to be an active, and very able man, and to have great influence, in the province of Pennsylvania, was in Boston in the year 1754, and Mr. Shirley communicated to him the profound secret, the great design of taxing the colonies by act of parliament. This sagacious gentleman, this eminent philosopher, and distinguished patriot, to his lasting honour, sent the governor an answer in writing, with the following remarks upon his scheme. Remarks which would have discouraged any honest man from the pursuit. The remarks are these.

" That the people always bear the burden best, " when they have, or think they have, some " *share* in the direction.

" That when public measures are generally " distasteful to the people, the wheels of govern- " ment must move more heavily.

" That excluding the people of America from " all share in the choice of a grand council for " their own defence, and taxing them in parlia- " ment, where they have no representative, would " probably give extreme dissatisfaction.

" That there was no reason to doubt the wil- " lingness of the colonists to contribute for their " own defence.

" That the people themselves, whose all was at " stake, could better judge of the force necessary " for their defence, and of the means for raising " money for the purpose, than a British parlia- " ment at so great distance.

" That natives of America, would be as likely " to consult wisely and faithfully for the safety " of their native country, as the Governors sent " from Britain, whose object is generally to make " fortunes, and then return home, and who might " therefore be expected to carry on the war against " France, rather in a way, by which themselves " were likely to be gainers, than for the greatest " advantage of the cause.

" That compelling the colonies to pay money " for their own defence, without their consent, " would shew a suspicion of their loyalty, or of " their regard for their country, or of their com- " mon sense, and would be treating them as con- " quered enemies, and not as free Britons, who " hold it for their undoubted right not to be " taxed but by their own consent, given through " their representatives. &

" That parliamentary taxes, once laid on, are " often continued, after the necessity for laying " them on, ceases; but that if the colonists were " trusted to tax themselves, they would remove " the burden from the people, as soon as it should " become unnecessary for them to bear it any longer.

" That if parliament is to tax the colonies, " their assemblies of representatives may be dis- " missed as useless.

" That taxing the colonies in parliament for " their own defence against the French, is not more " just, than it would be, to oblige the cinque " ports, and other coasts of Britain, to maintain " a force against France, and to tax them for this " purpose, without allowing them representatives " in parliament.

" That the colonists have always been indirect- " ly taxed by the mother country (besides paying " the taxes necessarily laid on by their own assem- " blies) inasmuch as they are obliged to purchase " the manufactures of Britain, charged with in- " numerable heavy taxes; some of which manu- " factures they could make, and others could pur- " chase cheaper at other markets.

" That the colonists are besides taxed by the " mother country, by being obliged to carry great " part of their produce to Britain, and accept a " lower price, than they might have at other mar- " kets. The difference is a tax paid to Britain.

" That the whole wealth of the colonists cen- " ters at last in the mother country, which ena- " bles her to pay her taxes.

" That the colonies have, at the hazard of " their lives and fortunes, extended the dominions, " and increased the commerce and riches of the " mother country, that therefore the colonists do " not deserve to be deprived of the native right " of Britons, the right of being taxed only by " representatives chosen by themselves. (5)

" That an adequate representation in parlia- " ment would probably be acceptable to the colo- " nists, and would best unite the views and inte- " rests of the whole empire.

The last of these propositions seems not to have been well considered, because an adequate representation in parliament, is totally impracticable: but the others have exhausted the subject.—If any one should ask what authority or evidence I have of this anecdote, I refer him to the second volume of political disquisitions, page 276. 7. 8. 9. A book which ought to be in the hands of every American who has learned to read.

Whether the ministry at home or the junto here, were discouraged by these masterly remarks, or by any other cause, the project of taxing the colonies was laid aside, Mr. Shirley was removed from this government, and Mr. Pownal (6) was placed in his stead.—

Mr. Pownal seems to have been a friend to liberty and to our constitution, and to have had an aversion to all plots against either, and consequently to have given his confidence to other persons than Hutchinson and Oliver, who, stung with envy, against Mr. Pratt and others, who had the lead in affairs, set themselves, by propagating slanders against the governor, among the people, and especially among the clergy, to raise discontents, and make him uneasy in his seat. Pownal averse to wrangling, and fond of the delights of England, solicited to be recalled, and after some time Mr. Bernard was removed from New Jersey to the chair of this province.—

Bernard was the man for the purpose of the junto—educated in the highest principles of monarchy, naturally daring and courageous, skilled enough in law and policy to do mischief, and avaricious to a most infamous degree: needy at the same time, and having a numerous family to provide for,—he was an instrument, suitable in every respect, excepting one, for this junto to employ. The exception I mean, was blunt Frankness, very opposite to that cautious cunning, that deep dissimulation, to which they had by long practice disciplined themselves. However, they did not despair of teaching him this necessary artful quality by degrees, and the event shew'd they were not wholly unsuccessful, in their endeavours to do it.

While the war lasted, these simple provinces were of too much importance in the conduct of it, to be disgusted, by any open attempt against their liberties. The junto therefore, contented themselves with preparing their ground by extending their connections and correspondencies in England, and by conciliating the friendship of the crown officers occasionally here, and insinuating their designs as necessary to be undertaken in some future favourable opportunity, for the good of the empire, as well as of the colonies.

The designs of providence are inscrutable.—It affords to bad men, conjunctures favourable for their designs, as well as to good.—The conclusion of the peace, was the most critical opportunity, for our junto, that could have presented.—A peace founded on the destruction of that system of policy, the most glorious for the nation, that ever was formed, and which was never equalled in the conduct of the English government, except in the interregnum, and perhaps in the reign of Elizabeth; which system however by its being abruptly broken off, and its chief conductor discarded before it was compleated, proved unfortunate to the nation by leaving it sinking in a bottomless gulph of debt, oppressed and borne down with taxes.

At this lucky time, when the British financier, was driven out of his wits for ways and means, to supply the demands upon him, Bernard is employed by the junto, to suggest to him the project of taxing the Colonies by act of parliament.

I don't advance this without evidence. I appeal to a publication made by Sir Francis Bernard himself, the last year, of his own select letters on the trade and government of America, and the principles of law and polity applied to the American colonies.—I shall make much use of this pamphlet before I have done.

In the year 1764, Mr. Bernard transmitted home to different noblemen and gentlemen four copies of his principles of law and polity, with a preface, which proves incontestibly, that the project of new regulating the American colonies were not first suggested to him by the ministry, but by him to them.—The words of this preface are these —" The present expectation, that a new " regulation of the American governments will " soon take place, probably arises more from the " opinion the public has of the abilities of the " present ministry, than from any thing that has " transpired from the cabinet: It cannot be sup- " posed that their penetration can overlook the " necessity of such a regulation, nor their public " spirit fail to carry it into execution. But it may " be a question, whether the present is a proper " time for this work; more urgent business may " stand before it: some preparatory steps may be " required to precede it; but these will only serve " to postpone. As we may expect that this re- " formation, like all others, will be opposed by " powerful prejudices, it may not be amiss to rea- " son with them at leisure, and endeavour to take " off their force before they become opposed to " government."

These are the words of that arch enemy of North-America, written in 1764, and then transmitted to four persons, with a desire that they might be communicated to others.

Upon these words, it is impossible not to observe, First, That the ministry had never signified to him, any intention of new regulating the colonies; and therefore, that it was he who most officiously and impertinently put them upon the pursuit of this *will with a whisp*, which has led him and them into so much mire. 2. The artful flattery with which he insinuates these projects into the minds of the ministry, as matters of absolute necessity, which their great penetration could not fail to discover, nor their great regard to the public, omit. 3. The importunity with which he urges a speedy accomplishment of his pretended reformation of the governments, and 4. His consciousness that these schemes would be opposed, altho' he affects to expect from powerful prejudices only, that opposition, which all Americans lay, has been dictated by sound reason, true policy, and eternal justice. The last thing I shall take notice of is, the artful, yet most false and wicked insinuation, that such new regulations were then generally expected. This is so absolutely false, that excepting Bernard himself, and his junto, scarcely any body on this side the water, had any suspicion of it,—insomuch that if Bernard had made public, at that time, his preface and principles, as he sent them to the ministry, it is much to be doubted whether he could have lived in this

(For Remainder, turn to the last Page.)

country—

See Index, Vol. 4, under Franklin, & See also Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2—& Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050—& petition of right, pa. 816—& Bill of Rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

(1) See pa. 554.

(2) See page, 1078 Vol. 2.

(3) See Index, Vol. 2, 3, & 4. under Bernard.

(4) See Indexes, under Barnard Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4.

(5) Mr. Pitt.

(6) See Indexes, under Resolves—Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. Journals, Towns, Counties, Congress, Continental, & Provencial, &c. Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4.

(7) See Indexes, under Pownal Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4.

(8) which was accomplished—See Sea Act. Vol. 1 pa. 735—& Mol. Act. pa. 9. vol. 2.

(9) See pa. 654. (1) See List of Governors, pa. 971. (2) See pa. 353, Vol. 1. & See Indexes, under Hutchinson. Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. (3) See Index under Oliver, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. (4) See Letters to find in Index, under that head—Judge, Chambers Russel. (5) See Indexes, under Paxton, Vol. 2, 3, & 4. (6) See Index, under Roggles, Vol. 1.—3. & 4. (7) See pa. 430, 431, Vol. 2, & pa. 655. (8) See pa. 811, Vol. 2.

The following is the PETITION of the Continental Congress to the KING.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of those colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in general congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies, ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and, under him, of the brigadiers general, has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your majesty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly encreased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices have been multiplied. (1)

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves. (2)

The officers of the customs are impowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any civil magistrate founded on legal information. (1)

The judges of courts of common law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries as well as for the duration of their commissions. (3)

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble & reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people have been fruitless. (4)

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries. (5)

Assemblies have been frequently and injuriously dissolved, and commerce burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years of your majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent; the trial by jury, in many civil cases, is abolished; enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights. (2)

Both houses of parliament have resolved, that the colonists may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that statute. (7)

A statute was passed in twelfth year of your majesty's reign, directing that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases, by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage. (8) (9)

In the last session of parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another impowering the governor of the Massachusetts-Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province, to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English, and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British free-men are subject to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the roman catholic religion throughout those vast regions that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free protestant English settlements; and a fifth for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in North America.

To a sovereign, who "*glories in the Name of Briton*," the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection against them. (a) *see the margin for the acts.*

From this destructive system of colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the late war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears and jealousies, that overwhelm your majesty's dutiful colonists with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned; had they proceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of seditious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed on us by those we revere. But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them, and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one to receive injuries and be sensible of them.

Had our creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks be to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the British throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact which elevated the illustrious house of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our hearts which, though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and of society, command us to entreat your royal attention, and, as your majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men who, daringly interposing themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your Majesty's authority, misrepresenting your American subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your majesty's service. Yet so greatly have we been misrepresented that a necessity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection, and security of the colonies." But we beg leave to assure your majesty, that such provision has been, and will be made, for the defraying the two first articles as has been, and shall be judged, by the legislatures of the several colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection, and security of the colonies, their militia, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in time of peace; and in case of war, your faithful colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to your majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies, and raising forces. Yielding to no British subjects, in affectionate attachment to your majesty's person, family and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment, by those proofs which are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves by every testimony of devotion to your majesty, and of veneration to the state from which we derive our origin. But tho' now exposed to unexpected & unnatural scenes of distress by a contention with that nation, on whose parental guidance, in all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexing circumstances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intentions and the integrity of our conduct will justify us at that grand tribunal, before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason; and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances, and relief from fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in America, extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, trying persons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and altering the government and extending the limits of Quebec. By the abolition of which system, the harmony between Great-Britain and these Colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and usual intercourses will be immediately restored.

In the magnanimity and justice of your majesty and parliament, we confide for a redress of our other grievances, trusting, that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accustomed in our happier days to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who thoroughly searches the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destruction. (17)

Permit us then, most gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whose pure religion our enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interest of your family depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses: That your majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, tho' dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties, to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that if attained, never can compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief, and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your majesty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign, over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions, till time shall be no more, is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent prayer. *see the other, pa. 791.*

NEW-YORK, January 19.

By Capt. Schermerhorn, in a short Passage from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, we learn, the People there are unanimous in a strict Compliance with the Measures recommended by the Continental Congress; and that at a General Sessions there, for the District of Camden, on the 9th of November, the Judge gave a very remarkable patriotic Charge to the Grand Jury, explaining, and strongly recommending the maintenance of their RIGHTS and FREEDOM. SOME COURTLY JUDGES, he said, STILE THEMSELVES THE KING'S SERVANTS: A STILE THAT SOUNDS HARSHLY IN MY EAR, as BEING A SERVANT, IMPLIES OBEDIENCE TO A MASTER—BUT FOR MY PART, IN MY JUDICIAL CAPACITY—I KNOW NO MASTER BUT THE LAW, AND AS A SERVANT, NOT TO THE KING, BUT TO THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

[*These are Sayings, which ought to be preserved in Letters of Gold, and exhibit a striking Contrast between the* upright independent Judge *and the* pensioned, servile Tool of Power. *Reverence will always be paid to the* former; *an Army cannot defend the latter from* publick Contempt and Hatred.]

The grand jury, among other presentments—presented as a grievance of the most dangerous and alarming nature, the power exercised in the British parliament, to tax and make laws to bind the American colonies, in all cases whatsoever, &c. Return their most respectful thanks to the judge, for his charge, and desire his leave to publish it, together with the addresses thereon, to him, from two grand juries of the district, and the petty jury, all which concur in the same sentiments, and express their determination never to submit to the parliamentary claims. (17)

THE Publick are hereby informed that last Friday a young man at the House of Mr. Bartlet, situated near Pond Street, at the South End, was taken with the Small Pox; the Circumstances being such as not to admit of his being removed; Guards are placed at the House and a Red Flag hung out as a signal to Passengers: This is the only House in Town, excepting the Hospital at New Boston that upon a strict enquiry is found to be infected with that Distemper, notwithstanding any Reports to the contrary.

By Order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1773.

DIED] At Plymouth, Robert Brown, Esq; A. M.

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(3) *see Indexes under Judges, Vol. 1, and 3, 654, under independency of officers, Vol. 1, 2, & 3.*

(4) *see Indexes, under Petitions, Vol. 2, 3, & 4.*

(6) *see page 163 Vol. 2. pa. 513, 517, &c. &c.*

(7) *see page 436-444 468, Vol. 2. (Since pa. 436, 444, 468, Vol. 2.*

(8) *see Act, 176*

(5) *see pa. 508, Vol. 3.*

(9) *see the Act, pa. 499.*

(10) *see Act, pa. 500*

(11) *see the Act, pa. 532.*

(12) *see Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.*

(13) *see page 559.*

(14) *see pa. 549.*

(15) *see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050— petition of Right, pa. 816— Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2.*

(16) *see Sea act, pa. 251.*

(17) *see the articles above said.*

(18) *see English Precedents, pa. 632, Vol. 2. 540, Vol. 4. (19) pa. 606 see Charge, pa. 122, 123, pa. 124.*

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† *see Another, pa. 791.* ‡ *see under Congress Continental.* § *a list of Grievances, pa. 971.* ∨ *see Index, under Troops.* ¶ *Men of War, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.* ∆ *as Sea Tax, pa. 735, Vol. 1— on Molasses, pa. 9, Vol. 2.— Billeting Act, pa. 274, Vol. 2.* & *see Index, under Gage.* (1) *see Indexes, under Commissioners, Vol. 2, 3, & 4.* ∇ *see pa. 186, Vol. 3.* (2) *see Index, under Admiralty, Vice Courts of, Vol. 1, 2, & 4. (a) see Strike at Judge Oliver, and Index, under Oliver.*

BOSTON, January 30.

IN our last we ommitted mentioning several Instances of the most flagrant Abuse offered to the Inhabitants of this Town by some of the Officers of the Army, especially a high-handed Riot on the Evening of Friday the Twentieth Instant, the Particulars of which we deferred till the Matter had been enquired into by the Magistrates, before whom Complaints had been made by the Town Watch.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last there was a full and impartial Examination of Witnesses before the Worshipful Edmund Quincy and John Hill, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Quorum for this County.—By the Evidence it appeared, that previous to the Riot the following Circumstances took place: A little after Ten o'Clock two young Men passing down *Milk-Street*, near the Entrance into *Long-Lane*, they were accosted by an Officer, not in the English, but as they supposed in *another* Language, which they did not understand; they asked him what he meant? he said he meant to tell them to go about their Business. They said they were going, and passed along into Long-Lane. They had not gone far before the Officer called to them to stop—they stopped till he came up to them, and angry Words ensued. The young Men, however, parted from him the second Time and went on their Way towards their Homes. The Officer followed and overtook them near the Head of the Lane, and stopped them again, telling them he supposed they were stiff Americans; to which one of them said, he gloried in the Character.—Here again Words ensued, and the Officer drew his Sword, flourished it and struck one of the young Men on the Arm, who immediately seized him.—At this Juncture, three or four of the Town Watch, who were upon the Patrole, came up and separated them, advising them to go Home. The two young Men did so, but the Officer refused, saying, he was the Prisoner of the Watch and would go with them; they told him he was not their Prisoner, but might go where he pleas'd, and if he desired it, they would see him safe Home; but he insisted upon it, that he was their Prisoner——The Watchmen went down the Lane towards their Head Quarters in King-Street, where they had been going before, and the Officer accompanied them. In the Way they met with several Persons, whom they took to be Servants of Officers, who supposing this Officer to be in the Custody of the Watch, attempted to rescue him, but he *insisted* upon being a Prisoner, and said the Watchmen were *his Friends*, and he *would* go with them. They then went forward, and in Quaker-Lane, which leads into King-Street, they were met and assaulted by more than twenty Officers of the Army, who took several of their Watch-Poles from them and wounded some of them.

We thought it necessary thus far to give a Detail of the Affair, that our Readers might know by what Means this Riot was *introduced*.——

The Particulars that happened afterwards are too many to be enumerated in a News-Papers. It is sufficient to say, that upon the Evidence the Justices thought proper to bind eight of the Officers, and a *Sadler*, named *Sherwin*, who has lived a *few* Years in Town, to answer for their Conduct at the Superior Court, and in the mean Time to be on good Behaviour; but the good People of this County will rather chuse to hear no more of this Matter, than return Jurors to the Superior Court upon the *Act* of Parliament to regulate the Government of this Province, which they have resolved never to submit to.——

Our Friends at New-York and the other Colonies, are again desired not to pay the least Regard to the false Assertions and lying Extracts of Letters, published in Rivington's Paper, designed to aggravate the Sufferings and render odious the oppressed Town of Boston.—The Enemies of our common Cause are reduced to such Straits as to avail themselves of little temporary Misrepresentations: Of this Nature we may reckon the Account given in the above-mentioned Paper of the Horse that was stab'd by the Soldiery, and the Letter asserted to be wrote by two or three of our Committee of Correspondence to the Committee of Portsmouth, respecting the Designs of General Gage upon their Fort: The falsity of the former is so notorious in this Town, that no Person will venture to own himself the Author of it, and the Committee of Correspondence are ready to prove to every one who desires it, that the latter is equally false.—As to another Assertion in the same Paper, that the Farmer of Pennsylvania had deserted the Cause of the Colonies, in which he has hitherto been so gloriously and successfully engaged; it is impossible even the Printer himself could really believe it. The late Publications of that Gentleman, and some very recent Letters to his private Friends, breathe the same noble Sentiments, the same temperate but fixt and determined Spirit of Patriotism, which have rendered his Character so illustrious.—Such Kind of Publications can proceed from nothing but an over eagerness in the Printer to convince his Employers, that he is ready to do any Kind of Work for his Pension——A despicable Pamphlet lately printed here, now commonly called the *Grey Maggot*, has asserted, "That the only apology that could be made for the Conduct of the Continental Congress in adopting the Suffolk Resolves, was that they came into this Vote immediately after drinking 32 Bumpers of Madeira, of which the next Morning, when their Heads were cool, they were ashamed, and then prudently determined to do no Business after Dinner for the future."——If it would not affront the venerable Characters of that truly august Assembly to take so much Notice of this most impudent and false Assertion, as seriously to contradict it, we would say, that it appears from the Minutes of the Congress, that as they sat till late in the Afternoon, they never did any Business after Dinner; and that the Suffolk Resolves were acted upon on a Saturday in the Forenoon. From this Instance the Public may see to what an astonishing heighth of unblushing Falshood and the basest Calumny against the most respectable Characters the Enemies of our common Rights have now attained; and how ready they are to perform any dirty Drudgery for the sake of procuring or preserving a titled or lucrative Place.——

Last Week a Detachment of about 120 Soldiers from the Army in this Place, under the Command of Capt. Burfour were embarked in armed Vessels for Marshfield, about 40 Miles from this Capital. We are at a loss for the Occasion of this extraordinary Manœuvre, as all our Accounts from Marshfield agree, that the People in that Vicinity were peaceable, and no Injury had been offered to any of the Tories. A few Persons there it is said, who had rendered themselves disagreeable and contemptible to their Neighbours, had taken it into their Heads to make Application to General Gage, for Military Protection: In this they engaged a Number of idle young Persons and some Negroes to join them. The Letters from thence agree that the Number and Quality of the Petitioners are despicable. Some Inhabitants not unfriendly to the Tory Cause, signified their disapprobation of this Measure; it was then however encouraged it is said, by a Mandamus Counsellor, lately belonging to that Place, and some of his particular Connections. The sending the Soldiers alarms and irritates the Country; but what Service the Tory Cause is to receive from this Step, Time will discover. ——*See pa. 689.*

By the Account kept of the Burials in this Town, it appears that there have been buried from the several Regiments, from the 10th of July 1774, to the 27th of January 1775, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant and 123 Men, Women and Children, besides several Seamen from the Men of War & Transports.

Donations receiv'd since our last (5)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

From East Parish in Barnstable, Cash. £.12 10 8.
North Society in Salem, Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard, jun. £ 45 0 0.
Mansfield. £.28 0 7½.
Rev. Messrs. Barnard's and Dunbar's Society in Salem, £.114 9 0½.
Attleborough. £ 33 11 7½.
Rehoboth, from six Persons, 59lb Flax.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Person unknown, £.3 0 0.

RHODE-ISLAND.

North Providence, £.18 2 4½.

VIRGINIA.

From Norfolk, saved out of the Wreck of the Sloop Friendship, Thomas Peirce, Master, cast away near the Gurnet, 776 Bushels Corn, 10 Barrels Flour, 40 Barrels Bread, 30 Barrels Pork.

Of Mr. William Johnson Rysam, 16s. 6d. (5)

JUST PUBLISHED at PHILADELPHIA,
And to be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Journal of the Proceedings of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO BE SOLD

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,

At his usual Place of Sale,

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz.

Broad-Cloths--Serges--Duffils—Camblets—Camblesteens—Bed-Ticken—Check—Handkerchiefs—a Quantity of Cutlery, &c. &c.—House Furniture,—12 Chairs—Tablet—Feather Beds—Wearing Apparell, &c. &c. &c.—

All Persons that are Indebted to DAVID SEARS, on Note, Book or Bond, are requested to make immediate Payment, and all those that have any Demands are desir'd to call and receive their Dues.

English Goods by Wholesale and Retail, at his shop directly opp. the Liberty Tree on the most reasonable terms.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Military Distinction in Connecticut, dated Jan. 24, 1775.

"Every body amongst us seem determined not survive the loss of their civil and religious liberties. We have favorable sentiments of the justice and clemency of our Sovereign, but are preparing against the worst.

"It is not pretended to vie with a sister colony in the noble art of war; tho' you must allow one that has had a long acquaintance with the service, to assure you, that our Militia is become respectable. By fresh returns from various parts of the government, we find, that a park of forty pieces of cannon may be formed in the spring, shou'd there be occasion (which may God forbid) and our army will be pretty expert at most of the manœuvres; will have in the first grand division about ten thousand men, that need not blush to encounter an equal number of foreign troops from any quarter of the globe.—This and some neighbouring towns are preparing a token of their sympathy for the distress'd inhabitants of Boston, which will be sent to the honorable Committee, who merit highly of their Country."

The Town of Barnstable at a legal Meeting last Week have reversed the Doings of a former Meeting, and made choice of Daniel Davis, Esq; for their Delegate at the Provincial Congress, to meet on Wednesday next at Cambridge.

The Town of Falmouth have at a legal Meeting Voted to pay their Province Tax to Henry Gardner, Esq; of Stow. *See pa. 595, 604, 609*

Card-Players are said to be no Oeconomists. If the Troops at Marshfield do not pay Barrack-Money for the Houses they occupy there, yet where they fright a Wife and Children from Home into a Neighbour's House, Peace may be *saved*, and thus SIMPLE SAPLIN may be called an Oeconomist.

MARRIED.] George Erving, Esq; to Miss Royall, Daughter of the Hon. Isaac Royall, Esq; of Medford.—Mr. Andrew Newell, to Miss Olive Haskel, of Charlestown.

The Estate of William Molineaux late

of Boston, Merchant, deceased, being rendered Insolvent; and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims, GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend said Service, at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the first Tuesdays in the six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, January 20, 1775.

THIS is to forwarn all Persons from trusting Susanna, the Wife of the Subscriber, for I hereby declare I will not pay one farthing of any debt she may contract from the date hereof; she having eloped from her bed and board. As Witness my hand.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1775. BENJAMIN BARBER.

All Persons possessed of Books belonging to the late Dr. EMBERT, are requested to return them to *John Mystt*, in Queen-Street, Boston.

Lost, supposed to be stolen, a large Silver Spoon, marked R F S.—Any Person that will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall have a handsome ward for their Trouble.

Hannah Watts, Widow of the late John Watts, Miller, deceas'd, hereby informs the Public, That she carries on the said Business as usual; where all Persons who send Hams, &c. to Smoke, may depend upon having the greatest Care taken of them.

American CAKE INK:

SAMUEL NORTON, presents his Compliments to ALL TRUE FRIENDS TO AMERICA, and acquaints them that they may be supplied with his Cake Ink, at Mrs ANNA NORTON's near the Post-Office in Boston, by the Groce or single Cake; at the same Rates as the British Cake Ink is sold at in London.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Vernon,

A few Tierces good Shop SUGAR.—Likewise a well-built Schooner about 90 Tons. For Particulars, inquire of said *Vernon*, at his House in Bennet-Street, North End.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. ISAAC PERKINS, late of Ipswich deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to ELIZABETH PERKINS and ABRAHAM PERKINS, Executors, for Adjustment, and all those who are Indebted to said Estate are desir'd to make immediate Payment to said Executors.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

8 2 Whites. No Blacks.

Rates'd to the several Churches, Five.

Ships Water at BRISTOL for the present Wind

Monday, 39 min. aft. 10 — Friday 47 min. after 1
Tuesday, 34 min. aft. 11 — Saturday, 39 min. aft. 1
Wednesday 28 min. aft. 12 — Lord's Day, 31 min. aft. 1
Thursday, 6 min aft. 1 — D° Fifth D°, 2 min.

(1) Jn° Dickinson, vid Index, Vol. I. 2, 3, 4, under Letters. (2) See pa. 583, (3) 576. & see Index, under Troops. (4) a New Counsellor, pa. 649, 683. (5) See Index under donations. (6) See the Committee, pa. 582. (7) See Index under Congress & Prov. Congress. Wrote by Harrison Gray. Wah Ray. Thomas. ‖ See the Ads pa. 532. ∨ See index, under resolves. † See page 541, 596, ¶ See their names, pa. 1067.

country—certain it is, he would have had no friends in this province out of the junto.

The intention of the junto, was, to procure a revenue to be raised in America by act of parliament. Nothing was further from their designs and wishes, than the drawing or sending this revenue into the exchequer in England to be spent there in discharging the national debt, and lessening the burdens of the poor people there.—They were more selfish.—They chose to have the fingering of the money themselves.—Their design was, that the money should be applied, first in a large salary to the governor. This would gratify Bernard's avarice, and then it would render him and all other governors, not only independent of the people, but still more absolutely a slave to the will of the minister. They intended likewise a salary for the lieut. governor. This would appease in some degree the knawing of Hutchinson's avidity, in which he was not a whit behind Bernard himself. In the next place, they intended a salary to the judges of common law, as well as admiralty(1) And thus the whole government, executive and judicial, was to be rendered wholly independent of the people, (and their representatives rendered useless, insignificant and even burthensome) and absolutely dependent upon, and under the direction of the will of the minister of state.—They intended further to new model the whole continent of North America, make an entire new division of it, into distinct, though more extensive and less numerous colonies, to sweep away all the charters(2) upon the continent, with the destroying besom of an act of parliament, and reduce all the governments to the plan of the royal governments, with a nobility in each colony, not hereditary indeed, at first, but for life.—They did indeed flatter the ministry and people in England, with distant hopes of a revenue from America, at some future period, to be appropriated to national uses there. But this was not to happen in their minds for some time. The governments must be new modelled, new regulated, reformed first, and then the governments here would be able and willing to carry into execution any acts of parliament or measures of the ministry, for fleecing the people here, to pay debts, or support pensioners, on the American establishment, or bribe electors, or members of parliament, or any other purpose that a virtuous ministry could desire.(3)

But as ill-luck would have it, the British financier, was as selfish as themselves, and instead of raising money for them, chose to raise it for himself.—He put the cart before the horse.—He chose to get the revenue into the exchequer, because he had hungry cormorants enough about him in England, whose cooings were more troublesome to his ears, than the croaking of the ravens in America. And he thought if America could afford any revenue at all, and he could get it by authority of parliament, he might have it himself, to give to his friends, as well as raise it for the junto here, to spend themselves, or give to theirs.—This unfortunate preposterous improvement of Mr. Grenville, upon the plan of the junto, had well nigh ruined the whole.

I will proceed no further without producing my evidence.—Indeed to a man who was acquainted with this junto, and had any opportunity to watch their motions, observe their language, and remark their countenances, for these last twelve years, no other evidence is necessary; it was plain to such persons, what this junto was about. But we have evidence enough now under their own hands of the whole of what was said of them by their opposers, through this whole period.

Governor Bernard, in his letter July 11, 1764, says, "that a general reformation of the American governments would become not only a desirable but a necessary measure.—What his ideas was, of a general reformation of the American governments, is to be learnt from his principles of law and polity, which he sent to the ministry in 1764.—I shall select a few of them in his own words; but I wish the whole of them could be printed in the news-papers, that America might know more generally the principles and designs and exertions of our junto.

His 29th proposition is, "The rule that a British subject shall not be bound by laws, or liable to taxes, but what he has consented to, by his representatives, must be confined to the Inhabitants of Great-Britain only(4) and is not strictly true even there.—30 The parliament of Great-Britain, as well from its rights of sovereignty, as from occasional exigences, has a right to make laws for, and impose taxes upon its subjects in its external dominions, although they are not represented in such parliament. But 31. Taxes imposed upon the external dominions, ought to be applied to the use of the people, from whom they are raised. 32. The parliament of Great-Britain has a right and duty to take care to provide for the defence of the American colonies; especially as such colonies are unable to defend themselves. 33. The parliament of Great-Britain has a right and a duty to take care that provision be made for a sufficient support of the American governments. Because 34. The support of the government is one of the principal conditions upon which a colony is allowed the power of legislation. Also because 35. Some of the American colonies have shewn themselves deficient in the support of their several governments, both as to sufficiency and independency."

His 75th proposition is, "Every American government is capable of having its constitution altered for the better." 76. The grants of the powers of governments to American colonies by charters, cannot be understood to be intended for other than their infant or growing states. 77. They cannot be intended for their mature state, that is, for perpetuity; because they are in many things unconstitutional(4) and contrary to the very nature of a British(5) government. Therefore 78. They must be considered as designed only as temporary means, for settling and bringing forward the peopling the colonies; which being effected, the cause of the peculiarity of their constitution ceases. 79. If the charters can be pleaded against the authority of parliament, they amount to an alienation of the dominions of Great Britain, and are, in effect acts of dismembering the British empire, and will operate as such, if care is not taken to prevent it. 83. The notion which has heretofore prevailed, that the dividing America into many governments and different modes of government, will be the means to prevent their uniting to revolt, is ill founded; since, if the governments were ever so much consolidated, it will be necessary to have so many distinct states, as to make a union to revolt, impracticable.(5) Whereas 84. The splitting America into many small governments, weakens the governing power, and strengthens that of the people; and thereby makes revolting more probable and more practicable.(5) 85. To prevent revolts in future times (for there is no room to fear them in the present) the most effectual means would be, to make the governments large and respectable, & ballance the powers of them. 86. There is no government in America at present, whose powers are properly ballanced; there not being in any of them, a real and distinct third legislative power mediating between the king and the people, which is the peculiar excellence of the British constitution.(2) 87. The want of such a third legislative power, adds weight to the popular, and lightens the royal scale; so as to destroy the balance between the royal and popular powers. 88. Altho' America is not now (and probably will not be for many years to come) ripe enough for an hereditary nobility; yet it is now capable of a nobility for life. 89. A nobility appointed by the king for life, and made independent, would probably give strength and stability to the American governments, as effectually as an hereditary nobility does to that of Great-Britain. 90. The reformation of the American governments should not be controuled by the present boundaries of the colonies; as they were mostly settled upon partial, occasional, and accidental considerations, without any regard to a whole.(2) 91. To settle the American governments to the greatest possible advantage, it will be necessary to reduce the number of them; in some places to unite and consolidate; in others to seperate and transfer; and in general to divide by natural boundaries, instead of imaginary lines.(2) 92. If there should be but one form of government established for all the North-American provinces, it would greatly facilitate the reformation of them; since, if the mode of government was every where the same, people would be more indifferent under what division they were ranged. 93. No objections ought to arise to the alteration of the boundaries of provinces from proprietors, on account of their property only; since there is no occasion that it should in the least affect the boundaries of properties. 94. The present distinction of one government being more free or more popular than another, tend to embarass and to weaken the whole; and should not be allowed to subsist among people, subject to one king and one law, and all equally fit for one form of government.(2) 95. The American colonies, in general, are, at this time, arrived at that state, which qualifies them to receive the most perfect form of government, which their situation and relation to Great-Britain, make them capable of. 96. The people of North-America, at this time, expect a revisal and reformation of the American governments, and are better disposed to submit to it, than ever they were, or perhaps ever will be again. 97. This is therefore the proper, and critical time to reform the American governments upon a general, commodious, firm, and durable plan; and if it is not done now, it will probably every day grow more difficult, till at last it becomes impracticable."(2)

My friends, these are the words, the plans, principles, and endeavours of Governor Bernard in the year 1764.—That Hutchinson and Oliver, notwithstanding all their disguises which you well remember, were in unison with him, in the whole of his measures, can be doubted by no man. It appeared sufficiently in the part they all along acted, notwithstanding their professions.(6) And it appears incontestibly from their detected letters, of which more hereafter.

Now let me ask you—if the parliament of Great-Britain, had all the natural foundations of authority, wisdom, goodness, justice, power, in as great perfection as they ever existed in any body of men since Adam's fall: and if the English nation was the most virtuous, pure and free, that ever was; would not such an unlimited subjection of three millions of people to that parliament, at three thousand miles distance be real slavery? There are but two sorts of men in the world, freemen and slaves—The very definition of a freeman, is one who is bound by no law to which he has not consented.(7) Americans would have no way of giving or withholding their consent to the acts of this parliament, therefore they would not be freemen.—But, when luxury, effeminacy and venality are arrived at such a shocking pitch in England, when both electors and elected, are become one mass of corruption, when the nation is oppressed to death with debts and taxes, owing to their own extravagance, and want of wisdom,(7) what would be your condition, under such an absolute subjection to parliament? You would not only be slaves—But the most abject sort of slaves to the worst sort of masters(3) at least this is my opinion. Judge you for yourselves between Massachusettensis and

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued) pa. 669

(3) See List of Grievances, pa. 97, and (4) See Magna Charta, pa. 790—1050—petition of right—pa. 816—& Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (5) See Index, under Congress Continental. (6) See Index, under Oliver, Andrew, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. (7) See Dist. of English Grievances, page 632, Vol. 2, pa. 540, Vol. 4. (8) Jonathan Sewall.

John Kneeland,

Hereby informs the Public, that he has removed from Green's Wharf, to a Store, next Northward to Mr. Benjamin Andrews, on the East End of Faneuil Hall Market, where he has for Sale,

Loaf and Brown Sugar, New Flour, New Rice Rasons, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Chocolate warranted pure and of full Weight, Coffee, a Quantity of Logwood, &c. &c. Also,

A small assortment of English Goods, consisting of Ratteens, Coatings, Lambskins, Cambricks and Lawns, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Cod Lines Horn Combs, Cuttoe Knives, &c. &c. All which he is determined to sell very cheap for Cash by Wholesale or Retail, and the smallest Favors thankfully acknowledged,

Samuel Abbot

Hereby informs the Public, That he has removed from the Store he lately occupied on Green's Wharfe, to Mr. John Kneeland's Store, next Northward of Mr. Benjamin Andrews, near the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market,—where all Persons indebted to him or the late Copartnership of Samuel Abbot and Company, are desired to call upon him for an immediate Settlement.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of a Township, lying adjoining to Amarascoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, in the late Province of Main, granted by the Great and General Court, on the 28th Day of June 1771, to Capt. Joshua Fuller and others, at a legal Meeting on the 16th Day of November last, granted a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* on each Right in said Township, to defray the Charges of the Propriety, which has been published as the Law directs; several of which Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of said Tax: Publick Notice is therefore hereby given to said Delinquents, that unless the same be paid to David Sanger of Watertown, Collector of Taxes for said Propriety, by 9 o'Clock in the Morning of the first Day of March next, their Right will be sold at Publick Sale for the Payment thereof.

The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in said Morning, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. Dorothy Coolidge, Innholder in Watertown, and continued by Adjournment (if Need be) till all be sold.

Alex. Shepard,
Josiah Brown, } Committee
Josiah Bisco, } for Sale.

January 27, 1775.

To be sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, *on* THURSDAY *the* 2d *Day of* February *next, at the House of* Daniel Vose, *Innholder in* Milton.

A certain Piece of Land, being a Wood Lott, Part of the Estate of Joseph Gooch, Esq; deceased, and contains twenty-six Acres and one Quarter of an Acre; said Land is sold by Virtue of an Order of the honorable Superior Court, and an undoubted Title will be given and warranted to the Purchaser, by WILLIAM GOOCH, Attorney to the Executor; the Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon: In the mean Time should any Person incline to purchase said Lot at private Sale, may apply to said Gooch, at Vernon's Head, in King-Street, Boston, who is fully impowered to sell the same.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.

* Governor Barnard, see Indexes, Vol. 1. 2. 3. 4. ‖ See the junto, pa. 655. ∧ See Sea Att. pa. 735, Vol. 1. — Mola'ses Act, pa. 9—Vol. 2. † See Index, under Hutchinson. ‡ See Index, under Hutchinson, Vol. 1. 2. 3. 4. ∨ See Index, under Judges, Vol. 1. ∥ See Index under admiralty, Vice Courts of, Vol. 1. 2. 3. 4. (2) See Our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.